

Aug. 14 / Administration of William J. Clinton, 1996

and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring States.

The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions affirm that the Security Council must be

assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979

August 14, 1996

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

On August 19, 1994, in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order No. 12924 declaring a national emergency and continuing the system of export regulation under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration unless the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

I am hereby advising the Congress that I have extended the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12924. Attached is a copy of the notice of extension.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. The notice is listed in Appendix D at the end of this volume.

Exchange With Reporters in Jackson Hole

August 16, 1996

Republican Convention

Q. Mr. President, what did you think of Dole's speech last night?

The President. I didn't watch it. I haven't watched any of it.

Q. How come?

The President. Because I've been on vacation. I want to let them have their convention. I'm looking forward to ours.

President's Vacation

Q. Are you enjoying your stay here?

The President. Oh, I'm having a wonderful time, thank you.

Chelsea Clinton's Rock Climbing

Q. I was the ranger with Chelsea yesterday. She's a good climber.

The President. Were you there with her?

Q. Yes.

The President. She loved it. You know, she loves that so much.

Q. She looked pretty good.

The President. She loves to do it. And I think she'd really like to take some more training. She spent 30 days out here in the West last summer, and she did some climbing. She was in the mountains; she was in valleys and rivers; she did a lot of work. I think she'd like to get pretty serious about this climbing business. She's strong, and she's flexible.

Q. Her mother might not be that interested.

The President. She's strong, and she's flexible and—what?

Q. Her mother might not be that interested.

The President. Yes, but she's a pretty prudent person. She's pretty safe. But I think if you're strong and flexible and have good balance—all that ballet training prepared her.

Q. Yes.

The President. Well, thanks for saying that.

Republican Convention

Q. Mr. President, since you didn't see the speech would you like us to tell you about it? [Laughter]

The President. I have an idea that you would edit in a way designed to elicit a response. And I wouldn't want to see it in the paper the next day. [Laughter]

Q. There's a risk of that.

The President. Come on, we can afford to have 2 more days of enjoyment, then we can go back and deal with all that. [Laughter]

NOTE: The exchange began at approximately 10:30 a.m. at the Jackson Hole Golf and Tennis Club. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Statement on Efforts To Bring Democracy to Cuba August 16, 1996

To further our continuing effort to help bring democracy to Cuba, I have asked Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade Stuart E. Eizenstat to serve as Special Representative of the President and Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy in Cuba. His mission will be to engage our allies over the next 6 months on concrete measures to advance democracy in Cuba as we implement title III of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act (LIBERTAD) in the manner I described last month. I have also asked U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Madeleine Albright and former U.S. Representative Dante Fascell, distinguished former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to serve as our advisers on how best to pursue this important objective.

On July 16, I decided to allow title III of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act (LIBERTAD) to enter into force, putting companies doing business in Cuba on notice that by trafficking in expropriated properties they face the prospect of lawsuits in the United States. I also suspended the right to file suit for 6 months to allow us time to forge a common approach with our allies and trading partners to accelerate democratic transition in Cuba.

U.S. allies and friends have long shared this goal, but we have not always agreed on how to achieve it. The time has come for us to take more concrete steps together.

At that time, I also announced that I would appoint a special representative to build international support for increasing pressure on Cuba to open up politically and economically; encouraging forces for change on the island; better targeting foreign assistance in ways that advance democratic goals; and promoting business practices that will help bring democracy to the Cuban workplace. In coming weeks and months, Stu Eizenstat will consult with Cuban-American civic leaders and Members of Congress here in the U.S. before traveling to Europe, Canada, and Latin America to enlist the cooperation of allied governments, nongovernmental groups, and companies.

As stipulated by law, at the end of this 6-month period I will review the progress we have made with our allies before deciding whether to continue the suspension of the right to sue under title III.

I am confident that the democratic values and far-reaching interests that we share with our allies and partners will allow us to overcome dis-